

Todd Family

Decatur, Mississippi

October 11, 2008

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8/08 Gift (Dr. Joseph Chapman Todd) est. 10.00

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OBSERVATIONS ON A TRIP MADE BY LINDSEY OGLETREE TODD

ON A VISIT TO MONROE COUNTY, GEORGIA - June 21-22, 1955

I have always been interested in the westward movement that started in Europe in the sixteenth century and the seventeenth century and kept moving across the United States. I have wanted to know why people were moving and as much about the circumstances under which they moved as possible. As a boy, my eyes were wide open when my aunts and uncles told what they knew about the migration. The following facts stuck in my mind:

My grandfather, George W. Todd, was born somewhere in Georgia in 1825. My grandmother, Mary Elizabeth Phinazee, was born in Monroe County, Georgia in 1832. Her father was the Reverend Hiram Phinazee of Monroe County. I knew that my great grandfather Phinazee and my grandfather Todd were among the group of people who organized the Congregational Methodist Church in Monroe County, Georgia. I knew that my father was born March 7, 1854 in Monroe County, Georgia, that the Todd Family, George W., Mary Elizabeth Phinazee Todd and four children - Emma, Mary, Elby, Joseph Hiram (my father), was in a caravan of three families that left Monroe County in 1854 for Newton County, Mississippi and that they arrived in Newton County, Miss. January 9, 1855. I had heard Papa say that his mother who died as Sherman was invading Mississippi in 1862 had long looked back on the little white house she left in Georgia to come to Chunky Bottoms. I had wondered why they would leave a settled county to come to a wilderness. I think I found the reason on a recent trip I am about to describe. 1955

For many years, I have thought I would go to Monroe County, Georgia to talk to the old timers and find out what I could about my ancestors. Recently, Bernice and I were in a meeting at Clemson, South Carolina and were not forced to be in a hurry to come home. We both decided that we would like to go to Monroe County. Then the thought occurred to me that one hundred years is a long time and the 'old-timers' would be dead. I was not sure of the name of the town that our forebears gave as their postoffice, but decided to go to Forsythe as it is the county seat. As we were traveling along, we came to the sign 'Monroe County'. I can't imagine what we ^{expected} hoped to find. Right away, I passed Freeman's Grocery. That brought up a memory. Lo and behold, a mile or two down the road, we came to the Phinazee Grocery. I backed up, stopped and told the man my story. He said, "What was your Great Grandfather Phinazee's name?" I told him it was Hiram. To my amazement and delight, he said, "He is buried about four miles from here and indicated that he would take me to the cemetery the next morning. I couldn't wait that long and asked if he or his son could take us before dark. It was then 6:00 P.M. We went over some steep clay hills

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and through country that has been taken over by Negroes or is growing up in pine trees. We finally came to a small, well kept cemetery. The first graves inside the gate had prominent markers 10 or 12 feet high. In the center of this group was one that had these words on it:

HIRAM PHINAZEE

Born Nov. 3, 1802

Died Jan. 11, 1883

Good Night Until We Meet Again In The Morning.

On the back of the marker was this inscription:

DIGNUS IN VITA, DIGNIOR IN MORTE.

This was the tomb of my great grandfather. As I approached this tomb, I involuntarily took off my hat. I was particularly interested in the Latin inscription. It indicated a certain cultural interest and attainment on his part and that of his family. The translation is as follows: "Worthy in life, more worthy in death." Beside him was the remains of his wife, Elizabeth B. Phinazee, born November 3, 1803, died April 14, 1884. There were a number of other Phinazees in the lot. One marker that told the story of the times in which he lived had this on it. "John Hiram Phinazee, born March 20, 1842, died June 8, 1863." "His life was an offering on the altar of his country." All of us know this young man died in the unfortunate Civil War. So much for this experience. I had hoped to be able to find some of our people's remains. I did not expect, however, to be so fortunate.

We went to see the Freemans and found that the owner of Freeman's Grocery had married a Phinazee, but they were not closely related to our family. We found them to be very nice people, but did not pursue further our investigation.

We went on into Forsythe, arriving about 8:30. We saw on the corner a prominent business and over it the sign, Phinazee Drug Store. We went in and introduced ourselves to Mr. Ashley Phinazee. We told him our story and background. He turned almost without a word to his safe and brought forth a family tree. It was up to date. It included my own name, Bernice's, and the names of our children as well as the names of most of the others of our family that I know about. I discovered that Ashley Phinazee's grandfather and my grandmother were brothers and sisters. We were both descendants of the Reverend Hiram Phinazee. He took us in hand the next day. We went first to the Court House in the office of the "Ordinary" (Clerk of the Probate Court). We found recorded the marriage certificate of George W. Todd and Mary Elizabeth Phinazee who were joined in marriage

by the Reverend Absolem Ogletree on December 21, 1847. The Reverend Ogletree was the grandfather of the bride. These frontier women, we might note, were rugged people. She was then 15. In 1854, with four children, she was on her way to Mississippi. The sad story ended in 1862. She evidently died an old woman, the mother of 10 children.

I found in another office where the land deeds are kept. There were many records of land transactions made by Todds and Phinazees. The earliest I found was a transaction in which David Todd of Irving County in 1822 paid \$1,500.00 for a tract of land. Another Todd had a transaction that involved \$4,500.00. The only record I found of George W. Todd was where he bought in 1952 one hundred fifty-three acres in District 6 of Monroe County for \$450.00. I was not able to find recorded the sale of this piece of property. I had hoped to find the land from which he moved to Mississippi. The description was in terms of of land owned by his neighbors. It would be a very difficult if not impossible matter to trace it out. I found deeds recorded in the name of Anderson Todd, Joseph W. Todd, George W. Todd, Elby Todd, and David Todd. I believe all of these were uncles of George W. Todd. One of them, I do not know which, may have been his father.

We went to Ashley Phinazee's home and found that he had a very nice home and family. He is a very high type man. He took us to three places we shall describe, each of which was very interesting. We went to his grandfather's home and found a large oil painting of our great grandfather, Hiram Phinazee, there. He was a very striking individual, evidently. Then we went to a home now owned by people named Snow. It was the Merritt home. It was in the Merritt home on May 8, 1852 that twelve men including the Reverend Hiram Phinazee, George W. Todd, Mr. Merritt, and the Reverend Absolem Ogletree organized the Congregational Methodist Church. The home is well kept and was evidently quite a place a century ago. The original floors are particularly beautiful. The final trip was to the location of the home of Reverend Hiram Phinazee. We went several miles down the road where there were no houses at all. The hills are steep, have been pretty badly eroded, and are growing now a fine crop of timber. "Grandpappy" Phinazee, as his children called him, had very fine timber in his home and it has been torn down and moved to Forsythe where another home was built with it. It does not belong to members of the family and I did not see the house. This last trip told me why people would leave Georgia to come to Chunky Bottoms in Newton County. A century or more ago, Monroe County was pretty well settled. The rolling hills were excellent for cotton and slave labor for a few years. Cotton was a good price, land was cheap, slaves cost \$1,000 apiece. A young man could get ahead only if he had fresh land. Chunky Bottoms produced then and now a bale of cotton per acre. The inner drive of ambitious people was responsible for the westward move.

(inscriptions)
The establishment of a church is a very significant factor in the culture and outlook of the people. The Latin inscription on the tomb is an important item, too. A Congregational Church that served the needs of people who were widely scattered tells us something about the culture of the times.

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The many land transactions involving our earliest people are indicative of their interests and attainments. The Reverend Hiram Phinazee was quite a figure, perhaps the most prominent man in the County during his lifetime judging from the graveyard marker, the number of land transactions bearing his name, the number of marriage certificates he signed, and the oil painting of him. George W. Todd must have been a very eligible young man, too.

Note: This record might be of interest to a number of people to whom it is being sent.

P. S. After I returned home, I found some material I wish I had looked at before I left. I find that Joseph Wilkes Todd was born in Forsythe, Georgia September 9, 1788. He evidently married Esther Parker Todd January 22, 1808. The information I have does not point out their children, but on the list prepared by Aunt Eliza, I find that Anderson Whitfield Todd was born in Forsythe November 13, 1810, Polly Evans Todd on April 4, 1813, George Washington Todd November 3, 1815 (died as an infant), Rhoda Eleanor Todd on August 28, 1817, Elby W. Todd on May 5, 1822, George Wilkins, our grandfather, was born March 20, 1825, Harriett Eliza November 22, 1827, Harvey Webster Todd was born at Thomaston, Georgia August 17, 1831, Lamitha Elvira Todd was born at Thomaston, Ga. June 21, 1835. My guess is that beginning with Anderson Whitfield Todd, they were the children of Joseph Wilkes and Esther Parker Todd. This means that Monroe County is an old settled county. I wish I had had these names and the relationships clearer when I was looking at the records of land transactions. No Todds were in the Forsythe cemetery. I was under the impression before I went to Monroe County that Grandpa Todd was born elsewhere than in Monroe County. No doubt a search of the old cemeteries would find some of the Todd ancestry. I found no one who knew of any Todds in the County. There is a Todd Creek near Forsythe.

*TRIBUTE TO FAMILIES OF GEORGE WILKENS TODD (1825-1911),
JOSEPH HIRAM TODD (1854-1922) AND
LINDSEY O. TODD (1901-1973)*

DEDICATED TO PEARL TURNER RAWLS (1883-1979)



Circa 1907



Circa 1940

Born on a plantation which her father was managing in eastern Kemper County, Pearl Turner Rawls was the daughter of Eliza Todd and Thomas Turner; granddaughter of G. W. and Mary Elizabeth Todd. A yellow fever epidemic delayed the 1898 opening of the MIIC (now Mississippi State University for Women) until November 3rd allowing her to enroll in the preparatory school precisely on her 15th birthday, the minimal entrance age. She graduated with BA degree in 1903; taught mathematics and English in several Mississippi high schools through WWI (1907 photo taken while teaching at Oxford, Mississippi); married Frederick Rawls in 1917; lived in Arkansas and Louisiana after 1930; two children, Fred and Mary Byrd.

Pearl from age 4, along with her widowed school teacher mother, lived with and amongst her many relatives living in the

Decatur and Hickory area prior to 1910. On extended visits with relatives in Georgia she helped compile family genealogy. After 1950 she wrote memoirs from which the profiles of George Wilkens Todd (GWT) and Joseph Hiram Todd (JHT) are abstracted, the courtesy of her daughter Mary Byrd Rawls Dear.

Newton County was Pearl's home base for over 30 years. The times were hard and photographs infrequent. Pearl learned her family's history early and knew her relatives well. As part of her life story, handwritten in the waning years of a long life, she left a vivid and candid glimpse of three generations of our ancestors; their personalities, homes, farms, and the land and society surrounding them. This tribute in *Newton County, Mississippi - A Pictorial History* is dedicated to an intelligent, spirited and resolute girl and woman, Pearl Turner Rawls.



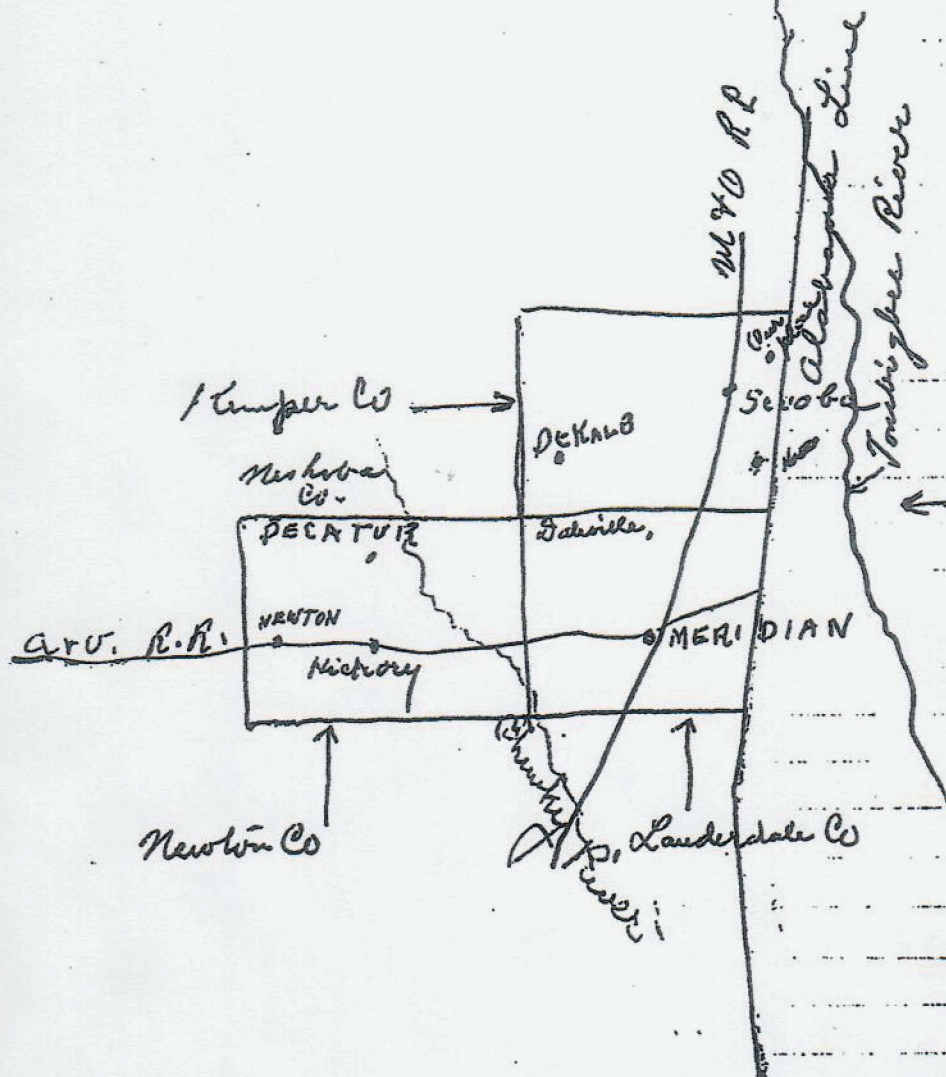
Pearl Turner Rawls (1883-1949)

1.
Allied Family Histories dates and places where given are dependable. The rest is at least partly true as with all tradition.

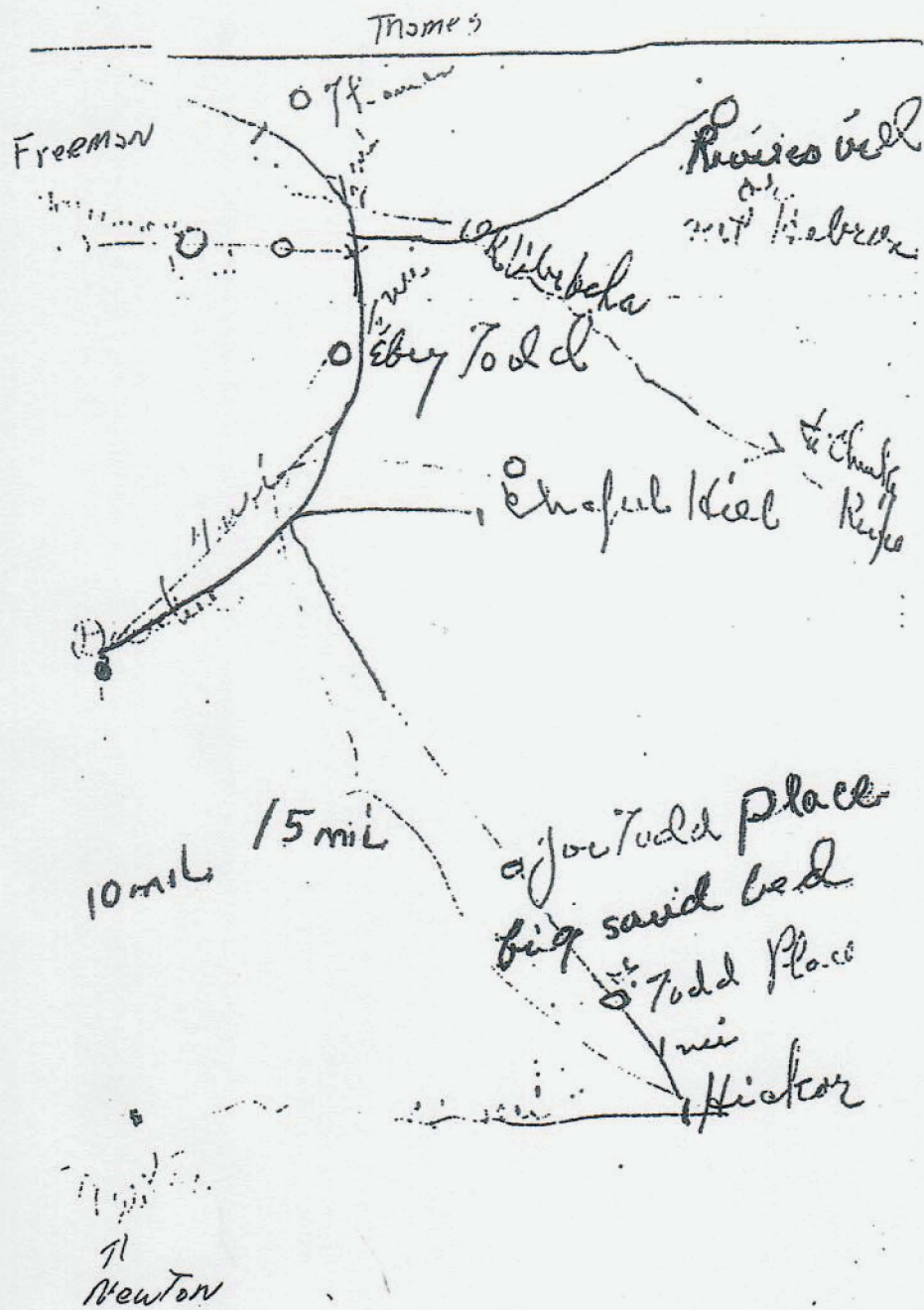
In these books, there are often several accounts of the same line, sometimes contradictory. Now, I am not senile, but I am 80 years old, and I have not time nor strength to re-write more logically. After all, I've been nearly all my life collecting the information and over 20 years setting it down, as I had the time. A great deal that I know has been left out. Selecting out of many people the information that will interest many others is not easy to do. Each person is allotted 25,000 (some more, some less) days to live. A properly arranged account of each human being would make a worth reading novel.

Summing up; I've tried to get the truth of past happenings, to set each person and event in the historic setting to which it belonged, and, where I knew, to cause them to seem real people. This is my apology for the manuscripts shortcomings. A few of my descendants will be patient with me and my bad spelling. Many will be uninterested. After all why concern one's self with old bones. I've enjoyed doing it, so I've had my reward.

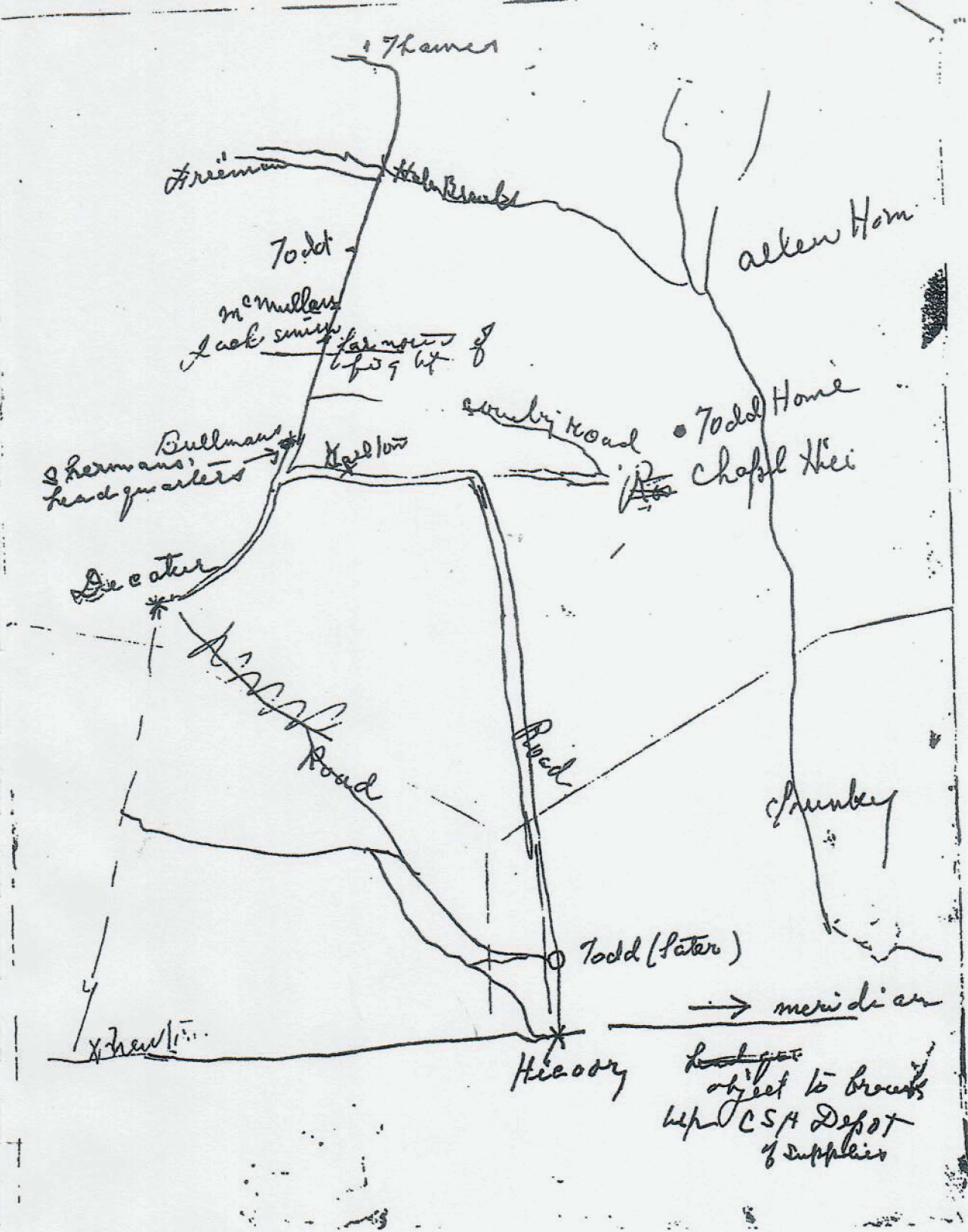
Written on end paper of Vol. II. By Pearl T. Rawls.



copied from Pearl T. Rauls' aut. Vol. I



loose sheet of Pearl T. Rawls



Loose sheet of Pearl T. Rawls

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in

in the County

Mississippi enumerated by me, on the 23 day of August 1880.

at Office Becker

Order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1880, was in this family.	Description.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Naming the St or Co
			Age	Sex	White, black, or mulatto		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		William	3	M					Miss.
2	542	Perry Brindrick	70	M	✓	Farmer	5000	6000	Geo.
		Abram	62	F	✓				"
		James	23	M	✓	Farm Laborer			"
		James	22	F					"
		Drury	2	M					Miss.
3	543	George W. Todd	35	M	✓	Farmer	10000	5000	Geo.
		Mary	26	F	✓				"
		Virginia	11	F	✓				"
		Mary	10	F	✓				"
		Edith	8	F	✓				"
		Joseph	6	M	✓				"
		Edwige	4	F	✓				"
		Amelia	2	F	✓				"
4	544	Augustine Francis	35	M	✓	Farmer	3000	4000	Geo.
		Sarah	13	F	✓				Geo.
		William Andrew	11	M	✓	Farm Laborer			Geo.
5	545	John Smith	34	M	✓	Farmer	2400	2000	"
		Mary	34	F	✓				Geo.
		Abraham	12	F					"
		William	10	M					"
		Martha	8	F					"
		Caroline	6	F					"
		George	1	M					"

THE FOUNDERS

OF THE

Congregational Methodist Church

Semi-Centennial

By

Rolfe Hunt,

Editor of

The Watchman, General Organ of the Congregational
Methodist Church

1902



George W. Todd
Convention President

May 5, 1852, twelve noble men of Georgia, in face, of opposition and in defiance of what the world might think of it or do about it, linked their names forever with the history of Congregational Methodism. One by one these. Honored founders have exchanged their weapons of warfare for crowns of victory, and have passed from sacrifice to reward,

They lived nobly: they have died triumphantly. One yet remains in flesh and blood-the venerable George W. Todd, now in Mississippi.

As were the other founders, brother Todd was an American of the Americans. His father, Joseph W. Todd, was born and reared in Wilkes country, Georgia, and his mother, Esther Parker Todd, was born and reared in Hancock county, of the same state. His parents were married in 1808, January 22nd, and it is said that theirs was the first marriage license issued in Sparta after the organization of the county of Hancock. The father was an honest, enterprising, persevering man of good morals, but belonged to no church. The mother was a devoted member of the M. E. preachers.

George W., the subject of this sketch, was the eighth of his parents' eleven children. He was born near Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, March 20th, 1824. He received such an English education as was provided in the country academy of his day. He was converted at Rehoboth Camp Ground in 1838, where several of the associate founders were born a new and where the little band of Congregational Methodists first worshipped after their organization at brother Merrit's. Soon after conversion, he joined the M. E. church at Forsyth. With the exception of a brief space when he held his letter on account of remote residence, he continued an acceptable member of that church until he became one of the twelve charter members of the Congregational Methodist church in 1852. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Phinazee, of Monroe County, December 21,

1847. She was daughter of one of the most distinguished of the early C. M. leaders-the Rev. Hiram Phinazee.

After some years he moved with her to Newton County, Mississippi. There, in February, 1864, she died, leaving two sons and five daughters. November 19, 1865, he married a daughter of another man who has been distinguished in Congregational, Methodism, as well as elsewhere. The bride this time was Miss Virginia Caroline Jones, daughter of Hon. L. J. Jones at that time of Paulding County, Miss. With her he still lives happily, this union having been blessed with three sons and two daughters.

Brother Todd has spent his years in Georgia and Mississippi. Until he was eighteen years of age, he worked on his father's farm in Georgia, occasionally attending school. When eighteen he took charge of a school that had been tendered him, and he continued to teach in Monroe County until his widowed sister, Mrs. McMullan, needed his protection and assistance in Mississippi. Staying with her until she married a second time, he returned to Georgia, and taught twenty months at Chapel Hill Academy, near Mt. Zion church, Monroe county. Then he taught at Collier's two years, after which he bought a farm three miles east of Forsyth. The next four years he divided his time between farming and teaching at Jackson Academy and at Forsyth.

It was in the winter of 1854 he moved to Mississippi, where he still lives. Since living in Mississippi he has taught some, but most of his life time has been devoted to farming. He has occupied several civil offices both in Georgia and in Mississippi. He has been the main instrument in founding two institutions of learning of local importance: Chapel Hill in 1859 and Hickory institute in 1889, the latter located at Hickory and having nearly 200 pupils. He has often been called upon to serve his church in official capacity.

Along in the forties he was accustomed to hear the renowned Dr. Lovick Pierce preach and to read his views on church government. With others, brother Todd's views crystallized into Congregational Methodism, and he rode ten miles that notable Saturday, May 8, 1852, to cast his lot with the other eleven at Judge Merritt's. He says that Congregational Methodism has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations and he believes we are on the eve of greater things than ever. Thinks if our church had never accomplished anything but it modification of the Methodist episcopacy, great good would have been done. But in addition to that, Congregational Methodism has accomplished much for liberty and salvation through grace in our own ranks.

Many a sinner has shouted out the first joys of the new birth at Congregational Methodist altars and many noble men and women have shouted their way out of our visible ranks to the invisible glory.

Brother Todd, after reflection of fifty years and in the soberness of old age, testifies:

"I do not believe that any of the original twelve had the idea of any emoluments of pecuniary gain or sinister motive whatever in the course pursued, but actuated from purest motives, unprejudiced towards the old M. E. church or its brotherhood, they simply wanted ecclesiastical freedom as set forth in first preface of discipline. The finger of God must have been in the hearts of most of these men, and it seems that the hand of providence has been shown all along these years in disseminating the principles of Congregational Methodism through many of these grand United States of America."

The first C. M. church in Newton County, Miss., was organized in Brother Todd's house in March 1855, by the Rev. Henry T. Jones.

Brother Todd thinks we should insist upon a higher standard for our ministry; insists that we educate our people up to higher plain of duty in supporting preachers and institutions of the church.

Brother Todd was once tall and slender, with raven black hair and dark eyes. He is still erect, is a little heavier than formerly, but his hair and beard are silvered for the bright world.

He was elected President of the General Conference in 1897, and reelected in 1901.



Rev. Hiram Phinazee

Scientists have dissected and scrutinized man's body and have been at once charmed and awed by its mechanism, sculptors have thought it worth their energies to put the form in marble, painters to put it in colors on canvas, philosophers have studied man's soul, and have been edified and astonished—at once inspired and confounded; poets, with their intense perception and susceptibility, have felt beyond the thoughts of scientists and sculptors and painters and philosophers and have extolled man in measured eulogies; musicians have come to the aid of the poet, and have, in varied melody, expressed what poets could not utter. The highest types of men in all professions and vocations have felt most the unspeakable and incomprehensible nature and destiny of man. Rev. Hiram Phinazee was a man among men.

Descended paternally from the Irish and maternally from the Welsh, he was born November 3, 1802—three months after the great Napoleon was appointed First Consul for life—the second year of the Presidency of the world-renowned Thomas Jefferson. His birth occurred within that part of old Jackson County which is now Hall County, Georgia. In 1822, he moved to Jasper County, Georgia, where he resided only a few months. January 6, 1823, he transferred to Monroe County and settled upon the lot of land he had there drawn and where he thenceforward lived and wrought till, having finished his course of 80 years, 2 months and 6 days, his body was laid in quiet greenwood, and his spirit was, in blessedness, received by the God who gave it.

Father Phinazee was born of poor parents and was reared with the enjoyment of only meager opportunities. At the time he drew his lot in Monroe, he was without fortune and without education; but he felt within the indefinable pulsing and throbbings of superior manhood and he determined to achieve success. Largely isolated for a time from men on his uncleared hills, his hands toiled by day and his mind by night until slaves were bought to do his bidding and a well-appointed farm responded generously to their toils.

At Monroe Camp Ground, bellow Forsyth, in 1825, the Lord forgave his sins and converted his soul. Near the same time, the Lord gave him a blessing for the remainder of his life in his wedded union with Elizabeth B. Ogletree. Fifty-seven years he was blessed in this woman's wifely love and every day he found her to be of God.

It was his nature to be active and to achieve, consequently we find that he had not been in the Methodist church long till he began a several years service as class leader. Later he was licensed to exhort.

In 1839, he responded to the highest of God's call to men, and was licensed to preach.

As the years were passing, the county around him was being settled by the best class of citizens, he was observing closely the affairs of man, was accumulating quite a library of well selected books of history, literature and theology and was becoming one of the most thoroughly informed men in the State

His abilities and qualifications shone through his modesty, and he was often pressed to accept political office. This, with a few exceptions, he firmly declined to do. In 1850, when the country was being violently agitated over the Fugitive Slave Laws, he consented to become a member of the Georgia Convention. Again, when the country was being rent in twain, in 1861, he yielded to the entreaties of friends and served them in the Georgia Convention of that year. On several occasions, he served in local conventions, and distinguished himself for strength of conviction, firmness, fearlessness and power in impromptu debate. Major T. W. Flynt says of him: "He was a statesman without being a politician; a man who never sought office, but who in troublous times was several times called upon by the people to serve them in the most momentous official capacities."

Being a man, he accounted nothing concerning men as alien to him, hence he always took a stand on the questions of the day, political, social and religious, and clearly, strongly and courageously did he maintain his position.

Being a Methodist, yet becoming dissatisfied with Episcopacy and losing all hope of effecting the desired reforms in the old Methodist churches, he deliberately united with several others of eminent piety, conviction and courage, to organize in 1852 the Congregational Methodist Church. In this new organization, he was ever prominent and his knowledge, wisdom, zeal, firmness and courage were conspicuous till his death. He was secretary of the first meeting and he wrote the preface to the first edition of the book of Discipline. This preface is one of the most remarkable little documents I ever saw. Its conciseness and comprehensiveness has led to its being retained in every subsequent edition of the Discipline. It is as immortal as Congregational Methodism. He was an active member of the Convention of 1855, which convened at Mt. Zion church near his home, for the purpose of revising the Discipline. He was lounging on a bed in the committee room when the "Declaration of the Committee on Revisals" was read by its composer, the Honorable L. J. Jones, and at the conclusion of the reading, he sprang up, striking together his feet and clapping his hands; and gave vent towards of enthusiastic

endorsement. His devotion to Congregational Methodism never wavered and he died believing in the justness of its principles and hoping for its glorious triumph.

He was a man of excellent physique. He was a little over six feet in height, weighed from 150 to 160 pounds; was symmetrical, imposing and prepossessing; his head was large; his complexion florid, clear and fine; his forehead high and projecting over steel-gray eyes; his nose thin with slight and graceful curves, on occasion expressing the most withering scorn; his lips rather thin, their firm compression denoting the greatest firmness and decision.

As his physiognomy indicated, he was an extraordinary intellect. His perception was quick and incisive; his memory, tenacious; his imagination, vivid, but made to serve the practical; his judgment, sound; his reason, accurate and logical. He could think on his feet, was always ready: his intense mental activity and thorough equipment shone resplendent in debate. The Major Flynt already quoted says: "His brain was so balanced that I could not say what were his leading traits. Whatever he was doing for the time, seemed to be his gift. He was no specialist, his genius was too universal."

His taste was plain but exceedingly refined. His sensibilities were all intense, and, in consequence, he was excitable and impulsive, but the rational feelings were made to triumph over the animal; the benevolent over the malevolent; while his moral emotions were, under the influence of Divine grace that he experienced the greater part of his habits; was absolutely fearless, but always considerate of the feelings of others: was the very soul of honor.

His will was strong, resolute, determined. It was this purified by the blood of Christ and directed by high judgment, reason and the Word of God, that brought his impulses into subordination and made the elements of his environment his obedient servants.

He abhorred the braggart and the bully; scorned the narrow, mean and bigoted; commiserated the weak and suffering, helped the poor and needy; fellowshipped the purse and strong and generous and independent and courageous and loving. He was never lacking in convictions: His courage, physical, and moral, was always equal to the exigencies of their defense.

He was an excellent singer by ear. Though he never studied the science of music, yet he raised tunes for fifty years, and it is said he was never known to fail. He was an enthusiastic agriculturist, and the soil responded generously. He was a friend to education, and never missed an opportunity to promote it. He was a liberal support of missions, domestic and foreign, his own church being too young and weak to have missions in heathen lands, he forwarded annually a liberal contribution to the missionary board of the M.E. Church, South. He was a pioneer temperance lecturer and reformer, an effective platform orator, a good sermonizer, and a convincing and persuasive preacher.

He sought on all occasions to encourage the young and to direct their efforts in the proper channels. He would sometimes write to a schoolboy inquiring about some questions involving research, thus stimulating investigation. The boy would be profited and would at the same time find pleasure in the belief that he had accommodated "Uncle Hiram."

But no sketch of this man could be closed without referring to the purity and beauty of his domestic life. He loved his home. His affections clung in pure simplicity about the wife, the nine children, the slaves, the farm with its hills and dales covered over with fleecy cotton or huge-stalked and heavy eared corn, the forest with their storm-defying oaks and towering poplars.

Everything on his premises obeyed him. Here I again quote from my friend Major Flynt: "I was," he says, "much at this house when I was a boy and never saw anything like tyranny, but his government was absolute, his commands implicitly obeyed, his slaves: his children, all, when he gave a command obeyed, because they thought it was the right thing said and the right thing to do. I never saw another family where the head was so fully respected. He was a born governor. He was a grand host, and I don't think that nay visitor ever left his house without having a better opinion of himself, and carrying away a resolve to be more of a man."

The purity, order and harmony of the home made it a delight to each of his household and a charm and an inspiration to guests. A passing Negro slave eating Father Phinazee's bread at the gate or a cultured gentleman dining upon it at the table, found it sweetened by an indefinable, but a cordial, a delightful, and an exquisite hospitality.

January 6, 1885, the 60th anniversary of his arrival in Monroe, in good and mellow old age, nearly ripened into glory under weeks of suffering from a broken thigh; he penned his valedictory to the people of his county in words of pleasant memory and good cheer, announcing that he was standing on the shore and was ready. On the 11th of the same month, he entered into the blessedness of those that die in the Lord, and while he is resting from his labors, thousands rise up and in gratitude testify that his works do follow him.

copied from a copy made by Pearl T. Rawls. do not know
who had or has the original poem. Her copy - pencil too light
to copy in machine
M. B. R. Dear

Copy of Poem written by Hiram Phinazee
When his daughter Mary Elizabeth (called Betty) ^{Dec.}
and her husband George Wilkins Todd moved (1854)
from Georgia to Mississippi. He probably didn't
see her again because she died in 1864.

O dearest Betty, fare you well.
You're going to distant lands to dwell.
From which I feel I'm almost sure,
I'll see your lovely face no more.

You and your babe, may Heaven bless
And lead in paths of righteousness
O may He guide you by His hand
And bring you to the Promised Land

O how it doth my bosom swell
To part with you I love so well!
You were always dear to me, I'm sure.
But never half so dear before.

Again, my dearest one, farewell!
While you in distant land shall dwell.
So loth I am with you to part
I feel like it will break my heart.

O tell me not to weep for thee
I must, it cannot other be
Your loss deprives me of my rest
Bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh -
Although we separated be
I want you to remember me
I'll never cease to pray for thee.

Copy of the last letter written by Hiram Phinazee
LETTER FROM AN OCTOGENARIAN

(written to the 'Monroe Advertiser' newspaper) January 4, 1883
Mr. Editor:

This day sixty years ago I landed in this County on the full of life and hope and strength, and ambition, encouraged by the surroundings. In a very few years, the County could boast of a citizenship - the world has produced no superior, and seldom equaled. There was comparatively but little wealth then. They were vigorous in mind and body, industrious and economical in their habits. We had good government and good officials, both State and Federal.

The people prospered, built good dwellings, churches, school-houses, colleges, and railroads. When the war came on the County was reckoned among the most intelligent and wealthy in the State. Such is a brief outline of the situation as then existed - a picture upon which memory loves to linger.

Then followed the war with its wreck and ruin, its many sad recollections. How great the change! And, after all, we have much to be thankful for and to encourage us. We have the same genial climate and though the lands are washed and worn, there is a wonderful recuperative power about them, and are susceptible of unlimited improvement and enhanced production. To the young and determined the field is an inviting one. We have all the essentials of good government, and have wholesome laws in the main.

We have recently had passed an act that is just and right in principal, which is obliged to work out beneficent results, and bring peace with it. I allude to the stock law.

More recently still, another, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits. The object of this

article is to congratulate the people of Monroe County upon this auspicious event. Having got your foot upon the neck of the monster, I pray you forever keep it there. I greatly desired to cooperate with you in bringing it about. All hail the bright day that saw the sale of liquor prohibited in our borders. "Abraham rejoiced to see my day and was glad." Long have I labored, and whatever of influence I may have had, has been against the vice of intemperance. I have tried to stand shoulder to shoulder, with the advance guard, in all that I conceived to be for the welfare of society, morally and generally. And now to the good people of my much beloved county, blessings and prosperity attend you. Nearly all my contemporaries of my age, with whom I have acted, many of them of precious memory, have passed the flood. I too am standing on the shore and I am ready.

And of my old home and hills, what shall I say? Indulge a sentiment.

Farewell ye tall oaks, the poplar, the pine,
 The hills that I trod in the long, long ago.
 "Ye have fed me, and clothed me, and taken me in".
 I am going to where I shall need you no more.
 On your bare sides, so generous and true, the foot
 of the stranger in the ages may tread;
 Oh stranger in affection I commend them to you,
 Deal kindly with them for the sake of the dead.

(signed) H. Phinaze

Written 5 days before his death January 11, 1883
 Phineas Mott had copied the original letter. ^{This is hard to read also} He sent Pearl a copy
 in his hand and also a typewritten copy (blue ink on onion skin paper -
 which does not copy well on XEROX so I wrote it out again)
 Aug 1, 2000 M. D. R. Dear

Reared in Vicksburg, Robert Frederick Evans completed his education in St. Aloysius College in that city and early turned his attention to commercial forms, presently giving his particular attention to the lumber business, and on September 1, 1913, he entered upon his present connection with the Mississippi Lumber Company of Vicksburg, of which concern he is one of the owners. This company has been quite successful in the lumber trade and the output of its extensive yards covers a wide territory in the trade area centering in Vicksburg. Mr. Evans is an active and influential member of the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce and of the board of trade and gives a good citizen's attention to those movements which have to do with the advancement of the material interests of the community. He is a democrat and is a member of the Roman Catholic church, while he has lodge affiliations with the local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World and is a grand knight of the local council of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Evans has been twice married. On October 29, 1907, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Belle Burnett, a daughter of William Thomas and Annie (McKee) Burnett. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had a son, Robert Frederick Evans, Jr. Mrs. Clara Belle Evans died on October 24, 1918. On April 7, 1920, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Evelyn Louise Miller, daughter of William Henry and Lula (Geiger) Miller. To this union three children have been born: John William, William Miller, and Edwin Thomas.

WILLIAM ISHAM THAMES.

William Isham Thames, an educator of broad experience and superior ability, is well qualified for the responsible office of superintendent of the city schools of Hattiesburg, and his work in this connection has earned for him high commendation. He has made an exhaustive study of the history of Mississippi and his textbook on this subject is used in schools throughout the state. He was born in Decatur, Newton county, Mississippi, September 9, 1866, and comes of English ancestry. His parents were William E. and Mary (Todd) Thames, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Georgia. The father was a prosperous planter, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits. He is survived by the mother.

William Isham Thames received his high school training in his native county, completing his course in Union, in what was then a combination public and private school, managed by the Rev. J. C. Portis and Professor M. A. Westbrook, and the institution was at that time one of the best in the country. He then entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, presided over by Alfred Holbrook and ranking with the oldest and most widely known institutions of the kind in the United States in those days. He was graduated from that university in 1887, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree, and has since taken summer courses in the University of Tennessee, the University of Mississippi and the University of Michigan. In 1912, while a student at the last named institution, the authorities offered to accept in full the work which he had done in the National Normal University, stating that they would award him the Master of Arts degree upon the completion of four months' home work in addition to his two months' attendance during the summer term.

After his graduation in 1887, Professor Thames began his educational career in Rose Hill, Mississippi, becoming assistant to Captain W. C. Day, a teacher of wide repute in his day. He received the munificent salary of forty dollars per month and at the end of a year was made principal of the school. He remained there for three years and then went to Hickory, Mississippi, where he taught school from 1890 until 1893. In the latter year he took charge of the high school in Poplarville, at that time by far the best school between Meridian and New Orleans. It was conducted as a combination city school and boarding school. Starting in 1893 with a boarding attendance of fifty, the number rapidly increased until the average attendance for thirteen years was two hundred. Boarders came from all over Mississippi and from Louisiana, and many of the pupils during those years have become useful and influential members of society. Although classed as a high school, the institution was devoting as much time to the training of teachers as any other school in the state. In June, 1906, the dormitories of the school were destroyed by fire and the people of Hattiesburg induced Professor Thames to come to their rapidly growing



WILLIAM I. THAMES

city and establish a college. This culminated in the founding of the South Mississippi College and during the years this institution was in operation its boarding capacity was always taxed to the limit, while many pupils in the city were also enrolled. In 1910 fire demolished the main building of the college and plans were made to rebuild, but as it seemed a certainty that the State Normal would be located in Hattiesburg, Professor Thames decided to give up the enterprise entirely. The institution which he established has since become the Baptist Womans College and the people of that denomination have been the beneficiaries of his labors.

From 1910 until 1912 Professor Thames taught in Picayune, Mississippi, and received the highest salary paid any public school teacher in the state at that time. In 1912 he became a member of the faculty of the State Normal College at Hattiesburg and took a prominent part in formulating plans for the actual operation of the institution. In 1916 he severed his relations with the institution and became principal of the Smith County Agricultural high school. At that time the school was in disfavor, having a very small attendance, and it received scanty financial support from the county. Under the able management of Professor Thames these conditions were soon remedied and when he left the school in 1918 its influence had been greatly strengthened and its financial stability was assured. He was next called to the superintendency of the Copiah-Lincoln Agricultural high school at Wesson, Mississippi, which had been in operation for four years but was rapidly decreasing in popular esteem. With his arrival interest in the school at once quickened, additional revenues were provided and at the end of two years the landholdings of the school had been doubled. Two new barns adorned the premises, a home had been erected for the manager and bonds had been floated for a three-story dormitory costing about seventy-five thousand dollars. In 1920, without personal solicitation, Professor Thames was elected president of Burleson College at Greenville, Texas, in which capacity he served for two years, and on the expiration of that period returned to Hattiesburg as superintendent of the city schools. In this connection he supervises the studies of about four thousand children, also selecting the corps of one hundred teachers in charge of the nine schools of the city, maintained at an expense of over one hundred thousand dollars to the taxpayers of the municipality. Professor Thames thoroughly understands the needs of the pupils and is resourceful in meeting the various problems that constantly arise in connection with his work. He has executive ability of a high order and years of experience have given him a deep insight into school affairs. He keeps in touch with the most advanced thought of the day along educational lines and has instituted many notable improvements in the public school system of Hattiesburg. For thirty-seven years Professor Thames has been identified with educational interests and many of the state's most prominent citizens are indebted to him for their preparation for life's duties and responsibilities and also for financial assistance. He has often denied himself in order that he might aid some worthy young man or woman and his name is revered by the thousands who have received the benefit of his instruction.

On February 22, 1890, in Jasper county, Mississippi, Professor Thames was married to Miss Fannie Yates, who was a teacher previous to that time, and they became the parents of four children: W. Heber, who was born in 1890 and resides in Washington, D. C.; Lorene, who is the wife of J. B. Salmond of Lumberton, Mississippi; Lucile, who died at the age of two and a half years; and Dorothy V., a senior in the Hattiesburg high school.

Mrs. Thames is a member of the Methodist church and an active worker in its behalf. Mr. Thames is a Baptist in religious faith and for years has taught in Sunday School Normals and Encampments, exerting a strong and beneficial influence in this connection. He is allied with the democratic party but has never participated in political activities. He belongs to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Hattiesburg and every project destined to prove of benefit to his community receives his hearty indorsement and cooperation. Along fraternal lines he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and in the Masonic order he has taken the Knights Templar degree. Professor Thames has been associated with the National Education Association since 1897, for a longer period than any other member in the state except one. In 1916 he was elected vice president of the Mississippi Education Association and in the following year was made its president, filling that office until May, 1918. He is the author of "Outlines of Mississippi History", one of the outstanding achievements of his career as an educator. He prepared the

work in collaboration with A. H. Ellett, formerly of Blue Mountain College, and several editions have already been exhausted. It is a very complete outline of events that have shaped the destiny of the state and has been adopted as a textbook by the leading educators of Mississippi. A man of broad views, progressive ideas and high professional attainments, Professor Thames has raised the standards of education in Mississippi, rendering to the state service of great value and importance, and the satisfaction that results from the knowledge of duty well performed is his just reward.

ALCUS J. CARTER, M. D.

For thirteen years Dr. Alcus J. Carter has engaged in the practice of medicine in Ellisville, and studiousness, combined with the habit of thoroughness, has brought him success in his profession. He was born September 12, 1881, in Gloster, Mississippi, and his ancestors were from Ireland. He is a son of E. M. and Laura (Foreman) Carter, the former a native of Louisiana and the latter of Mississippi. His academic training was received in Beason's College at Meridian and Mississippi College at Clinton, after which he entered Tulane University of New Orleans, Louisiana. He attended that institution for four years and completed his medical course in the spring of 1911. He was reared on a farm in Amite county, Mississippi, and after winning his M. D. degree located in Ellisville, where he has since resided. Dr. Carter is thoroughly familiar with the scientific principles of his profession and uses his knowledge to the best advantage in his efforts to alleviate suffering and check the ravages of disease. He employs the most modern methods and remedial agents and is caring for a large practice. He served as health officer of Jones county from 1915 until 1917 and during the World war was medical examiner on the local exemption board.

In Amite county, in 1904, Dr. Carter married Miss Donis L. O'Neal, of Gloster, Mississippi, a daughter of Samuel and Thirza Annie (Reynolds) O'Neal, both natives of the Bayou state. The father was an honored veteran of the Civil war and both parents are deceased. Mrs. Carter's only brother served his country in the World war and died in October, 1923. Dr. and Mrs. Carter have a family of five children: Dona Laura, who was graduated from the Ellisville high school in 1924, when sixteen years of age; Samuel O'Neal, aged fourteen and a senior in high school; Woodrow Wilson, aged twelve and also a high school student; John R., who is ten years of age and attends the public schools; and Alcus J. Carter, Jr., a boy of eight years.

Dr. and Mrs. Carter are active workers in behalf of the Methodist church and she is also connected with the Parent-Teacher Association. The Doctor is allied with the democratic party and conscientiously discharges the duties and obligations of citizenship. He takes a keen interest in fraternal affairs, belonging to the Knights of The Maccabees, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a Master Mason. He is a member of the Jones County, Mississippi State and American Medical Associations and utilizes every opportunity to perfect himself in his chosen vocation, aspiring to high ideals of service.

HON. WYATT CLAUDE BATSON.

Hon. Wyatt Claude Batson, state senator, is aiding in framing and interpreting the laws of Mississippi. His breadth of view and keen insight into situations are manifest in his attitude concerning affairs of public importance and his legal learning and analytical powers have brought him to the front in his profession. He maintains an office in Wiggins and for fifteen years has engaged in the practice of law. He was born February 22, 1883, in Maxie, Forrest county, Mississippi, and is a son of Lewis Cass and Melissa Susannah (Garraway) Batson, the former also a native of Maxie. His maternal grandfather, Solomon Garraway, resided near Hattiesburg, and his paternal grandparents, James and Delphia Batson, lived in Maxie. His ancestors in the maternal line immigrated to America from Ireland and Scotland,

Hiram Phinizee Todd, Son of Robert Elby Todd
(1880-1977)

BIOGRAPHY

Hiram Todd was born December 8, 1880, on a 520 acre farm in Newton County, Mississippi, about thirty miles west of Meridian. He was one of four brothers, and when the oral history was recorded his two living brothers were 83 and 87 years respectively. He recalls boyhood on the farm where the only cash crop was cotton, but everything else required was raised. He remembers when he "was four years old and weighed forty pounds" his aunt took him to Decatur to have his picture taken because "A fellow came alone...[with] an apparatus in a tent, to take tintype pictures."

Mr. Todd says that "I remember when I was a young boy... keeping up the fire in the smokehouse when we were curing meat." He also remembers that his father had helped to build a school about a mile and a half from home "and my father and his brother had taken me to the school and the first thing I knew, they were gone." His education was gained in local schools, through a personal reading program, and at the University of Mississippi, which he entered in 1898. His memories of the university also reflect the more primitive medical conditions of that era, because in each of his first two years, the university postponed opening until the killing frost ended the problem of yellow fever for that year.

Mr. Todd was a teacher, a principal, and superintendent of schools in the Ellisville, Mississippi. He was elected to be the superintendent but gave it up to take another position. He recognized the necessity to consolidate schools but it was a very unpopular proposition. He recalls that He "was an assistant at Ellisville in the high school and I got forty dollars a month and had eight months school--that was in 1900."

Mr. Todd taught and served as an administrator at various places, and eventually joined with a partner to take over Stanton College, in Natchez, which he recalls "was not quite a good junior college, but it was more than an ordinary high school." Before the two even had got established, his partner had to withdraw and Hiram Todd operated the school himself for seven years. Mr. Todd recalls that "Unfortunately the same year that I went west to Natchez the confounded boll weevil came across Mississippi in the other direction."

The impact of the weevil upon the cotton economy, combined with the destructiveness of floods and other problems, such as the war panic in 1914, caused him to give up the school. He regarded it as a good experience and points out that "I rented Stanton Hall for 125 dollars a month for eight months and filled it up." Subsequently he had another school, but "I

was broken down in health" and took up a new career writing insurance for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. This led him into the land appraisal business, farm management, and also work as a realtor. He was working in the same fields for the John Hancock Company when the depression became intense and quit because the company wanted "a cheaper man."

During the depression years Mr. Todd worked for the Federal Land Bank in New Orleans on the loan committee processing applications for refinancing of farmers. He says that "I worked Sundays, and worked, usually, nights until ten o'clock. I got up and went at seven each morning. That's what it took for about three years to handle that refinancing job." After leaving the Federal Land Bank he worked briefly at several jobs and in 1941 took a position with the Mississippi State Experiment Station where he was employed as an economic analyst until he retired in 1954 at the age of 73 1/2 years.

Mr. Todd was married in 1906, and is the father of two boys. Mrs. Todd died in 1958. At the age of 96 years he is still active at his home in Hattiesburg.



Ava Todd (Freeman)

Eugenie Todd (LevereTT)

Joseph Hiram Todd

grandson of Eugenia Todd Leverett

Sidney D. Leverett, Jr., dead at age 62

Sidney D. Leverett, Jr., Ph.D., who was Editor of this Journal until Dec. 31, died March 3 of cancer, against which he had done battle for 7 years.



He became Editor of *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine* on Jan. 1, 1981, succeeding John Marbarger, Ph.D., who retired.

Dr. Leverett became an aggressive editor with a light touch. He pursued researchers and clinicians to obtain manuscripts, and trav-

elled widely in his quest. He instituted new departments within the Journal to bring to light useful information not normally committed to print in a formal paper. He organized and guided and prodded. And he did it all with gentleness and good humor.

When he agreed to become Editor, he told the search committee of his illness, but that he was sure he could do the work for at least 3 years. After the 3 years were over, the Association kept him on. Last May, at the AsMA annual meeting, he tendered his resignation in order to allow as much time as possible to the search for a successor. The successor, David R. Jones, M.D., took over as Editor on Jan. 1.

Dr. Leverett was born Nov. 27, 1925, in Houston, TX. He joined the Air Force in 1944 after completing high school. He later earned his B.S. degree in 1949 from Texas A&M, and his M.S. in 1955 and his Ph.D. in 1960, both from Ohio State University where he majored in cardiovascular physiology.

After receiving his master's at Ohio State, he was assigned as an aviation physiologist in the Acceleration Section of the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH. He was soon promoted to head the Section, which then had the only USAF human centrifuge. After completing his doctorate, he was assigned to the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX, where he remained.

At first, as a Captain in the Medical Service Corps, he was Chief of the Cardiovascular Unit within the Physiology Branch. Then he was shifted to Chief of the Biodynamics Branch within the Environmental Physiology Division. After his 20-year retirement from the Air Force in 1963, he was appointed as civilian Chief of the Division and remained until his retirement in 1980. So tightly identified was he with the work in Building 170—where the centrifuge was located—that the building was renamed the Leverett Research Laboratory. In rededication ceremonies, Dr. Leverett announced his endowment of a per-

manent annual lectureship in aerospace physiology.

His life was filled with honors. The most recent: on Nov. 5 he received the Aerospace Medical Association's Special Citation from Maj. Gen. Robert Fassold, CAF, MC, 1986-87 AsMA President. Gen. Fassold cited him for his years of research and for his many services to the Association, of which he had been a Fellow.

Besides serving on numerous AsMA committees, he was President of the AsMA Life Sciences and Biomedical Engineering Branch in 1973 and of the Aerospace Physiologist Society in 1975. He was awarded the AsMA's Eric J. Liljencrantz Award in 1970, the Life Sciences and Biomedical Engineering Branch Award of Excellence in 1975, and the Aerospace Physiologist Society's Paul Bert Award in 1976.

He also held numerous military and governmental awards and citations.

Survivors include his wife, Gladys, and their children, Tom and Lora.

Contributions in Dr. Leverett's memory may be made to Leverett Lectures, % Commander, USAFSAM, Brooks AFB, TX 78235; Leverett Memorial Fund, Coker Methodist Church, 123 E. No. Loop Rd., San Antonio, TX 78216; or Library Fund, Texas A&M Class of 1947, Association of Former Students, P.O. Box 7368, College State, TX 77840.

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Building 170 named for Sidney D. Leverett

Sidney D. Leverett, Jr., Ph.D., has been honored with a building dedicated in his name by the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX.

The School's Building 170, which houses in part the Crew Technology Division, the human centrifuge, various flight simulators, and research laboratories, was named in a formal dedication ceremony Dec. 7, 1984. Neville P. Clarke, DVM, Director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System, a Fellow of AsMA and a long-time friend and associate of Dr. Leverett's, gave the dedicatory address. Brig. Gen. Fred Doppelt, USAF, MC, Commander of the Aerospace Medical Division, AFSC, dedicated the building. Col. Royce Moser, USAF, MC, Commander of the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, served as master of ceremonies for the dedication, while Dr. Leverett's granddaughter, Michelle Morris of San Marcos, TX, unveiled the new building's nameplate.

Dr. Leverett announced he had endowed a permanent annual Lectureship in Aerospace Medicine and Physiology at USAFSAM. The lectureship will be under the control of the USAFSAM commander.

Dr. Leverett is the former chief of the Biodynamics Branch of the School of Aerospace Medicine. Now retired from federal service, he is presently Editor of the journal, *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine* and acts periodically as a consultant in aerospace physiology.

Dr. Leverett's association with aerospace medicine began in 1955 when he was on active duty as a captain in the USAF and was chief of the Acceleration Section at the Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, working under Dr. Rufus Hessberg, now the Executive Vice President of AsMA. After obtaining his Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University in 1960, he was assigned a position in the Physiology Department at USAFSAM, working on decompression sickness and hyperbaric therapy.

In 1962 he took over as chief of the Biodynamics Branch, assuming responsibility for the USAFSAM human centrifuge that was then under construction. He held that position until his retirement as a civilian in 1980.

On his retirement Dr. Leverett was presented the Air Force Award and Medal for Exceptional Civilian Service, the highest award that can be presented by the Air Force to a civilian.

Other awards and honors he received include the Air Force Systems Command Award for Scientific Achievement in 1963; the Eric Liljencrantz Award of the Aerospace Medical Association for the most outstanding contribution to basic research in acceleration

in 1970; the Air Force Meritorious Civilian Service Award and Medal in 1972. He was the recipient of the award for professional excellence by both the Life Sciences and Biomedical Engineering Branch and the Aerospace Physiologist Society of the Aerospace Medical Association.

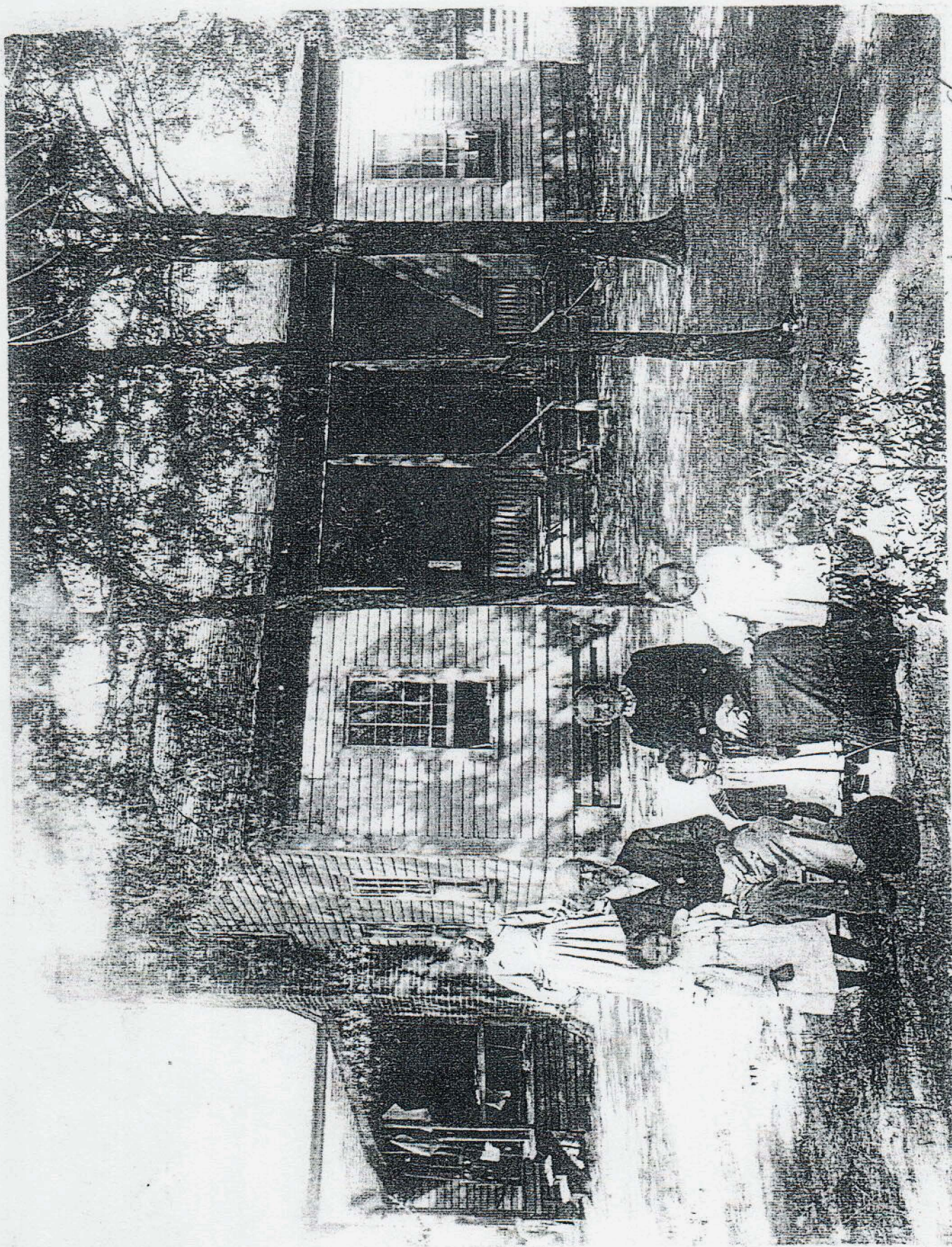
Dr. Leverett was honored in 1976 by presentation of the Paul Bert Award for research by the Aerospace Physiology Society

and in that same year was elected a member of the International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine and a Scholar of the Academy of St. Mary's University. He was the recipient of the Hubertus Strughold Award in 1982, given by the Space Medicine Branch of the Aerospace Medical Association.

Dr. Leverett is married to Gladys Musgrove Leverett and they have two children, Laurie Morris and Thomas Leverett.



Nov. 1903
 Hiram Elby Todd
 Joseph Hiram Todd
 Lindsey Ogilvie Todd
 Ida Chapman Todd
 Cora McNeil Todd (bride)
 Eunice Todd (S. Tr. her)
 woman in background is unknown



Women in background
 Aunt Em

Virginia
 Catherine
 Todd

George
 W. Harris
 Todd

Joseph
 Todd
 (Zimmerman)

Lenoy
 Gehring

PHOTO BY IMPERIAL VIEW CO.

1903.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

L. O. Todd, Joseph H. Todd & wife Mrs. Sarah Todd, Baby
 Emma Lou, Emma Todd and H. O. Todd, William
 Hickory, Miss.



Circa 1910

Lindsey Oglethorpe Todd	Joseph Hiram Todd	Sarah Speed Todd	Emma (baby)	Emma Todd (Sister)	Hiram Elby Todd
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